

The Eye Opener.

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R. C. Edwards, Editor.

High River District. Southern Alberta.

No part of Western Canada offers so many advantages to the intending settler as does Southern Alberta. With an abundance of the very best farming and stock raising land at a very low price, plenty of pure water in the numerous streams, and their source in the mountains or easily obtained from springs and flowing wells, inexhaustible supplies of good coal, native lumber of excellent quality, and at a low price, and climate much milder than that of either Minnesota or North Dakota, make this part of Alberta an desirable one in which to locate.

Streams.

There are many small streams crossing the High River District, mostly in an easterly direction, among the most important of which is the High River. This river, while not very large at the point where the town of High River is situated, is of considerable importance from a commercial point of view, as it is of immense value to the entire country through which it flows. Having its source in the great snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains, some fifty or sixty miles west of High River, it flows in an easterly direction down through the foothills of the Rockies, out over the beautiful fertile prairies of Alberta, and finally becomes a part of the great Canadian river. Down its left bank flowing current thousands of logs will be shipped to the lower half of the province, and there sawn up into lumber for the use of new settlers in the coast-province of their new homes, now spreading up in areas of timber, such as favored districts. Thus it will be seen that this river is of native lumber sawn right at home, the price of building material is much cheaper in Southern Alberta than in North Dakota, Minnesota, or any other new country remote from timber.

Supply of Fuel.

A question which is of vital importance to the intending settler is that of fuel. It is well known that Southern Alberta is one of the most favored sections of the province, so far as the supply of fuel is concerned. Not only is there a goodly supply of timber for fuel along the many small streams to be found, but immense beds of lignite and bituminous coal are to be found, covering a large area of the province.

No "Range" River Disadvantages.

One of the country's greatest advantages is that it is free from the "range" river disadvantages which are so often complained of in the west. Owing to the mildness of the climate, which is much warmer than either Minnesota or North Dakota, cattle may be kept all winter, and are put on the market in the spring in better condition than the grain feed of the States. Being within easy distance of the Western mining and smelting camps, the stock industry is a very profitable one, and the poor man who wishes to make a little money and spend his spare time as a hunter and sportsman will find himself well rewarded with all the comforts of an eastern home.

Grain.

The leading grain crops raised in Southern Alberta are oats, barley and winter wheat. Oats and barley are a sure crop and yield well. Oats yield from 50 to 100 bushels to the acre, and are very heavy, often weighing 45 to 50 pounds to the bushel. It is a sure crop and yields abundantly.

Water.

Besides the many small streams which have their source in the mountains and wind their way through the fertile prairies of Southern Alberta, an abundance of good pure water is obtainable at a right distance from 10 to 20 feet in fact so abundant is the supply of water that many farmers have obtained large yields at a depth of only 15 to 25 feet.

Oil.

One of the most recent and perhaps the most important industries of Southern Alberta is the development of the oil resources. One well, only about 75 ft. in depth, has already been flowing 200 barrels of oil per day, while several other wells are now being drilled. It is estimated that within a few years the oil resources of the province will be one of the most productive countries on the continent.

The Importance of High River.

High River, while not the largest city in the province, is one of the most important. It is the center of the oil production, and the oil industry of the province. It is the center of the oil production, and the oil industry of the province.

large general stores, hardware stores, three literary stores, newspaper, four agricultural implements, and various blacksmith shops and many other business establishments. There is also about completed in High River a large new mill. This mill is kept busy night and day sawing into timber the hundreds of pine and spruce logs which are sent down the High River from the great timber districts of the Rocky Mountains.

There are also large quarries of sandstone of a superior quality for building purposes only four miles from town. These are being developed and the near future will see many beautiful buildings erected in High River from this very valuable material.

Poultry in Summer.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, July 30.—The following practical poultry advice is given by F. C. Hare, chief of the poultry division of the Dominion department of agriculture.

Sale of Poultry.
It is most profitable to dispose of old hens before the moulting period. There is then a ready market for fowls on account of the scarcity of chickens. At the present time six cents a pound is offered for hens by the large poultry companies. In Toronto eight cents a pound picked weight is being offered. In the west, live chickens can be bought by the producer manufacturers for the above rates, or for a small increase in them. If the fowls are held until fall they will not reach the market until the market price of fowls and loss of time in moulting. Fowls are sold when they are two years old. All male birds should be sold in the summer and before they are for breeding the following season.

Pullets for Laying.
The advantages of retaining the early pullets for fall and winter egg production have been repeatedly stated. Early pullets will lay in their first year as many eggs as old hens. The cost of feed will be practically the same for the pullets as for the old hens. The profits from the pullets will be correspondingly greater. The most promising utility pullets should be retained and sold in the fall. These birds will lay well in the winter and will be comfortable winter quarters. They will also be a source of profit for the following season.

Utility-Type Fowls.
For poultry farming the utility type of breeders fowl should be selected. This type of fowl can be had in the form of broilers, bantams, rocks and Wyandottes. Utility type fowls should be bred, black and of medium size and weight feature weight—cock seven to eight and a half pounds; hen, five to six and a half to seven pounds. The breed should be full, broad and carried well forward. The legs should be well apart, short, white or yellow in color and without leg or foot feathering. The utility type fowl corresponds to the shortburn type in cattle; a square and low bodied, low footed fowl.

Sale of Chickens.
From eleven cents to twelve cents per pound live weight is offered in Toronto and Montreal for chickens weighing over one and a half pounds each. The prices correspond approximately to 14 and 15 cents per pound drawn weight. It is evident that an increased profit will be realized by selling the earlier and heavier chickens of the flock at once. This profit corresponds to the increased revenue derived by the farmer and fruit grower who place their produce on the market as early as possible. The regular supply is available.

Crate-Packed Chickens.
The increased consumption of chickens in Canada is due to the improved quality and appearance of the chickens that are offered for sale. This improvement has been established through the use of crate packing. The crates introduced by this department of agriculture have been found to be the best for killing, picking and packing the chickens before they are marketed. Every farmer in Canada should be in possession of the details of the crate packing business. It is a business that can be managed by any number of the household; the required number of crates are easily constructed. The birds will gain from one and a half to three pounds each during the 21 days of packing, and the cost of feed per pound of gain will be less weight will average from 5 cents to 6 1/2 cents.

Poultry that are to be exhibited at all fairs should be shaded from the sun during moulting. This will prevent the new feathers from being faded or mottled appearance. Breeders of fancy fowls are very particular in this respect and cover the tops of their birds with the moulted feathers which they have during the moult. They are also very particular in the selection of their fowls. They are also very particular in the selection of their fowls.

waste meat or raw bones will increase the supply of protein or albumen for the growth of the feathers. The vegetables are useful in regulating the system.

W. A. CLEGG, Editor.

The Markets.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 8.—The contract for the new C. P. R. round house and shops which will be erected in the western portion of the city and adjacent to the exhibition grounds, was awarded to Thomas Kelly. The work will cost about \$250,000 and consists of plain brickwork. Over one and a half miles of brick wall will be necessary and the job is the largest of its kind ever started in Winnipeg. Construction will start as soon as possible.

Huge Electric Power Plant.
Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 4.—Chas. Schack, electric power promoter and head of the company operating the Squamish Falls electric power and building the White River electric power plant, tonight in Washington, has bought out the rights of the State Lake Power company, 25 miles from Vancouver. He says he will utilize the three plants and have the largest establishment on the western part of the continent. He was present at the directors' meeting this afternoon and was accepted. W. E. Corrie was elected president of the corporation.

Live Stock.
Cattle—Dressed fed animals are becoming plentiful and the market is a quarter cent lower at 24c to 26c per pound for choice grades, and 24c to 25c for inferior.

Sheep—Mutton sheep The offering at 4c per pound for the best. Lambs at 4c per pound for the best. Lambs at 4c per pound for the best. Lambs at 4c per pound for the best.

Horses—There is a steady demand for work horses, and the market is firm at from \$20 to \$40 per head for horses of the right age and weight. Inferior animals are passing down to \$20 and \$30 each. Drivers are saleable at about \$150 each.

Feed—Native corn per bushel, 27c per bushel; bran, 10c per bushel; cake, meal, \$10 per ton, f.o.b. Vancouver, including duty paid on import.

Oil—30c per ton.
Live stock—Cattle, \$25 to \$30 per head; sheep, \$15 to \$20 per head; hogs, \$15 to \$20 per head.

London—The trade in cattle was most firm, and prices since last week show an advance of 5c per lb. with some sales of choice Canadian cattle, 11c per lb.; United States, 11c per lb.; estimated dressed weights. Sheep lower at 11c per lb.

Chicago—Cattle good to prime steers, \$18.50 to \$20; port to medium, \$18.50 to \$20; steers and heifers, \$18.50 to \$20; cows, \$15.50 to \$18.50; heifers, \$15.50 to \$18.50; calves, \$15.50 to \$18.50; hogs, \$15.50 to \$18.50; pigs, \$15.50 to \$18.50.

Sir William on the New Railway.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 4.—Sir William Van Horne, chairman of the C. P. R. board of directors, was in the city today discussing the G. T. F. railway. He said that neither the Canadian Pacific railway, the G. T. F. railway, nor any other Canadian route will ever voluntarily carry a load of wheat by all railway routes around the great lakes to an eastern Canadian port. He said that the G. T. F. railway is the only one that will carry wheat to the port of Montreal.

Chamberlain's Remedies.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
For Bowel Complaints. Price 25 cents.

Kelly Gets Round House Contract.

Huge Electric Power Plant.

Live Stock.

Feed—Native corn

Oil—30c per ton.

London—The trade in cattle

Chicago—Cattle

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Chamberlain's Remedies.

Chas. Schack, HIGH RIVER.

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